

Lexington Observer & Reporter.

WEEKLY.

NUMBER 23.

LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1865.

VOLUME XLI.

THE OBSERVER & REPORTER
is printed and published semi-weekly, Wednesday and Saturday.

The Observer & Reporter Printing Company,

At Five Dollars in advance.

The Weekly Observer & Reporter is published on Wednesday, at Three Dollars in advance.

ADVERTISING. For twelve lines or less, one square, in 10 insertions, one dollar each insertion; for longer space, by agreement.

LEXINGTON, KY.,
JANUARY 29, 1865.

On the 29th of October last, the following editorial article, with the accompanying correspondence, appeared in the semi-weekly edition of this paper. We republish it now, because that being the last issue before this, our subscribers to the weekly edition were not thereby made acquainted with the cause of the temporary suspension of our paper:

TO OUR PATRONS.
The "Observer & Reporter," which for sixty years has regularly made its appearance in Lexington, is today sent to our subscribers for the last time, unless by a change in the policy of our rulers its publication shall be again permitted.

During the last summer we have been repeatedly notified that the Military authorities would not permit us to continue our connection with the paper. We have heretofore been inclined to regard these threats as intended only to intimidate, but to-day they are directly addressed by a refusal of the "Board of Trade," to permit the importation by us, or for our use, of the paper or printing materials which were indispensable to the further issue of the paper.

In consequence of the difficulties by which we have been surrounded, and in order to prevent, if possible, the suppression of the only Democratic paper in this portion of the State, we sometime since parted with a controlling interest in our paper to a gentleman who was supposed to be less obnoxious than ourselves to the military authorities. It was intended that the gentleman should at once take control of the editorial department of the paper, and another State, with a view to the publication of his private communications, and to the application of his power to the suppression of the paper, for reasons which are known to themselves; for if Mr. Duncan was loyal enough to be considered as entitled to a permit in the first instance, he certainly had done nothing subsequently to forfeit his position and right except to connect himself with this paper. But he this as it may, the paper remained suspended until the whole system of trade regulations, with the Boards of Trade themselves, (which hung like the pall of death upon the business of this city) were swept out of existence by the same hand that created them. We are thus enabled to resume the publication of our paper, with no prospect of its publication being again interrupted by men clothed with a little brief authority.

Why the refusal to permit us to import the materials necessary to the conduct of our paper was made, after the unfounded imputation upon us of having violated a "general order" by importing under the permit of another, we, of course, are left only to conjecture. We had occupied but one position in regard to this rebellion. Those who sat in judgment upon and condemned us, professed at one time to stand upon the same platform with us. If they saw fit to change their views, it certainly furnished no reason that they should impeach our loyalty, or seek to cover up their own political tergiversations by attacking us. Disloyalty we have been pronounced by the toadies that crawl at the footstep of power, in order to cover up their own abandonment of principles which they professed to regard as fundamental in this crisis of our National troubles, we have never stooped in the past, nor do we expect to do so in the future, to repel the calumny. A secessionist we never have been as the files of our paper from the inception of this rebellion demonstrate—an abolitionist we not only never have been, but never can be. To be either the one or the other would be wholly inconsistent with our ideas of the powers and limitations of this government. Planting ourselves upon the Constitution as the bond of our National unity and the hope of our National greatness and prosperity, we have ever so confidently our conduct that not even the suspicion of disloyalty could attach to our garments.

We think we fully understand the difference between the freedom of the press and its licentiousness, and have endeavored in all our long editorial career to act upon a knowledge of the

The next morning the above note was returned with the following endorsement:

Reported for violating General Order 63 by receiving goods on another man's permit.

Determined not to be placed in a false position, and that no such person should avail in refusing our application, we immediately addressed the Board the following note:

LEXINGTON, KY., Oct. 27, 1864.
To the Members of the Board of Trade:
I made application yesterday for a permit to purchase and receive such printing materials as are necessary to the carrying on of the Observer & Reporter Newspaper establishment, and this morning thereupon was returned to me with this endorsement:

"Reported for violating General Order 63 by receiving goods on another man's permit."

This requires an explanation, and it is this: Several weeks ago I made arrangements for the sale of my office to Henry T. Duncan, Jr., retaining a minority interest, and he was to be charged with the conduct of the paper. I was called on business, and he still detained. When the arrangement was made I was requested to carry on the paper until his return, and consented to do so. He, having a permit, such articles as were needed were shipped in his name and although received by me in his name and under his permit, they were in fact used for his benefit. You have revoked his permit, and being advised of the fact, and having still an interest in the paper, I had no other alternative than to make application in my own name or stop the paper. This is the whole transaction.

With this explanation, you renew Mr. Duncan's permit, the materials for conducting the office can be received, as heretofore, for his benefit. If you do not renew it, again make application for permission to purchase and receive in my own name, and this you will regard as the renewed application.

Respectfully,
D. C. WICKLIFFE.

In response to a verbal explanation, a verbal response was given on Friday evening that "according to the instructions to the Board, we cannot grant this permit."

The paper being thus suppressed by the action of the men constituting the "Board of Trade," and the editor having left the State to avoid an attempted arrest, our associate (Mr. H. T. Duncan, Jr.) who had been granted a "permit" by this same Board before it was publicly known that he was associated with us in the proprietorship of the paper, but whose "permit" had been revoked when it became known that he was so associated, and because, as it was alleged, he had violated it by permitting us to use it, applied to the Board to have his permit re-instated after a full explanation of the circumstances under which it had been revoked. But he was met with a flat refusal. "We will permit people to look as if these men intended to use their power for the suppression of the paper, for reasons which are known to themselves; for if Mr. Duncan was loyal enough to be considered as entitled to a permit in the first instance, he certainly had done nothing subsequently to forfeit his position and right except to connect himself with this paper. But he this as it may, the paper remained suspended until the whole system of trade regulations, with the Boards of Trade themselves, (which hung like the pall of death upon the business of this city) were swept out of existence by the same hand that created them. We are thus enabled to resume the publication of our paper, with no prospect of its publication being again interrupted by men clothed with a little brief authority."

During the long period of our connection with this paper our course has been known to no change or shadow of turning. During his life we gave a hearty support to the policy of Mr. Clay, and that great statesman honored us with no small share of his confidence and friendship. After his decease we continued in the advocacy of the principles we had learned at his feet and practiced at his side. When the rebellion broke out, and it was sought to divert Kentucky from her allegiance to the Union, we stood by the Union. When the Whig party of the North became merged in Abolitionism, we stood by the Union. We have advocated the election of the President, and have earnestly, but courteously, opposed the re-election of the present incumbent.

Our readers will bear us witness that no disloyal sentiment has ever been suffered to appear in our columns. In denunciation, we have never sought to rival our contemporaries, and in our own State there are papers advocating the same policy as ourselves—probably in a more able, certainly in a more vehement style—which are to this day unimpeached by the military authorities. It is not our purpose, at present, to enter into the causes of this invidious distinction—the time will come when this will be properly and thoroughly done. Nor will our readers expect us to indicate the means or the manner by or in which we shall seek a removal of the restriction placed upon us, and a redress for the injury done us. Suffice it to say that, while we hope the first will be speedy, we believe the latter will be ample and such as will tend to secure the press of Kentucky from similar outrages in the future.

For the present, then, we bid our readers farewell!

The following is the correspondence upon the occasion of our application to the Board of Trade:

LEXINGTON, Oct. 26, 1864.

To the Members of the Board of Trade:

GENTLEMEN: I desire a permit to purchase and receive such printing materials as are necessary to the conduct of the Observer & Reporter newspaper establishment.

Very Respectfully,
D. C. WICKLIFFE.

distinction. We also feel that we fully understand the difference between a faction, opposition to the measures of the Government and a fair discussion of the policy or impolicy of those measures. The files of our paper will show that we have never deviated from a proper propriety in this regard.

But it is needless for us to reiterate, to those who have done us the honor to read our paper, what our course as an editor has been. Engaged for the last twenty-six years in the publication of this paper, and during all the time its editor, our course and opinions are fully known to our readers. Nor is it necessary for us to make any pledges in regard to the future, so far as our connection with this paper is concerned. The past of our editorial history must be the guarantee of our future conduct; and more than this our readers, we know, do not require. We will only add, in concluding this explanation, that we shall intentionally give no cause hereafter, as we have not done heretofore, for a resort to the harsh measures to which we have been subjected.

The Observer & Reporter.—It will be observed, by the announcement at the head of our columns, that this paper has passed into the hands of a company of persons, who are residents of the city and county, (and of whom the former editor is one), and that it will hereafter be published by them under the name and style of the "Observer & Reporter Printing Company." No change in the political principles of the paper will result from this change of proprietorship; and it will be the aim of its conductors to make it hereafter an exponent of the views and principles which have made this veteran journal a favorite with the people of Kentucky, who have always exhibited their partiality for it in the most substantial manner. Its conductors pledge their united efforts to make it worthy of the continued patronage of its friends.

It will also be seen that we have found it absolutely indispensable to increase the rates of subscription and advertising from what they have heretofore been. This has been rendered necessary by the large advance in the cost of paper and other printing materials, and of the wages which compositors now require. The prices of all these have advanced to nearly double what they were two years ago, and while the increased rates charged for subscription and advertising are not at all in proportion to the increased cost of publishing, yet it is hoped and believed that, with the increased patronage which the Company expect to receive, they will be sufficient at least to enable them to publish the paper without pecuniary loss.

The office has been supplied with new materials of every description, at a cost of several thousand dollars; and we hope, when everything is in fair working order, to present to our patrons a paper unsurpassed in appearance by any other in the State.

The Job Office of the establishment under the control of Mr. George J. Jones, of Louisville, one of the finest workmen in Kentucky; and our friends may rely upon having all work entrusted to us executed in the highest style of the art, upon reasonable terms, and with entire punctuality. Our Job office being one of the most extensive in the country, and supplied with all the newest and most fashionable material, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to this department.

As we have to pay our weekly expenses in cash, we shall endeavor to conduct the business of the office as nearly upon the cash principle as possible. This is better for all parties, and we do not wish to be so regarded by the patrons of the paper. Of course this arrangement is not intended to apply to those of our patrons whose business requires accounts to be kept.

With this explanation we respectfully submit the Observer & Reporter to the people of Kentucky, and solicit their patronage.

We send the Observer & Reporter to all its former patrons. If any of them wish it discontinued, they can so notify us, and their wishes will be promptly complied with.

The former editor and proprietor of the Observer & Reporter is now making out his accounts to the 29th of October last, when his paper was suspended, and he trusts that those indebted to him will promptly respond to the call upon them for payment. All accounts from this date will, of course, be payable to the present proprietors.

Persons who paid for the paper beyond the date of its suspension, will be furnished with it to the close of their respective periods of payment.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The number of new advertisements with which our friends have favored us, is so large that we are unable for want of space to direct attention to each of them separately. We therefore can only refer our readers to them as a whole, and commend them as eminently worthy of their attention. The business men of the city have now large stocks of goods in their respective lines, and will continue to maintain the reputation they have always heretofore enjoyed of selling upon as reasonable terms as the same articles can be obtained elsewhere in the West.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, of Richmond, recently returned from Richmond, says: "Some days ago we saw our old and highly esteemed friend, Col. Charles S. Hanson, in Richmond. He was in the Libby Hospital—an apartment distinct from the regular prison. He was an invalid from his wound. He was much reduced in flesh, and weak but cheerful. He said, and we saw, that he and those in the hospital with him, were not treated in any manner ill. Our gallant friend's spine was hurt in his fight, and we much fear that he will not recover his full physical energy."

THEATRE.—Miss Rachel Johnson and Mr. B. Macanley will conclude a successful engagement of two weeks this evening. Miss Johnson is a young actress of great promise, and we predict for her a brilliant future. Mr. Macanley is an excellent actor, who stands so high in the esteem of our theatregoers that any commendation on our part is unnecessary. He will attract large audiences wherever he may appear.

The bill for to-night is Lucetta Borgia, and Robert Macanley.

On Monday evening the splendid spectacular piece of the Seven Sisters, will be produced, with Mr. McDonough and Miss Lott.

A contemporary noticing Gen. Butler's address to his command, after his removal, which he concludes by telling them twice "farewell," says: "Butler's address is a noble deed. After the brave of 'fifty-six' had long been 'to all my greatness'."

PEACE REMOVS.—The press of the country is filled with rumors of peace prospects. There seems to be no doubt that the subject has been brought to the attention of our own Government and of the rebel authorities at Richmond. Francis P. Blair, Sr., it is understood, is engaged in the effort to bring about such a state of things between the two parties as will lead to the end which all true patriots so ardently desire. It is certain that he visited Richmond a few days since—that he had a conference with Jefferson Davis—and that upon his return to Washington, he was in conference with President Lincoln. Immediately after, he departed for Richmond again, taking passage for Norfolk in a Government vessel which was placed at his disposal. That he was provided with passports through our lines and by the rebels through theirs, to and from Richmond, is equally certain. When he made his first visit to Richmond, it was said that his purpose was to receive some valuable papers which had been abstracted from his house during the rebel invasion of Maryland last year. His return, it was stated, that he had succeeded in the object of his visit, and that the papers had all been returned to him. But this second visit, so soon after the first, knocks this statement in the head, and all now concede that his mission is fraught with more importance than would be involved in the recovery of any private papers that might have been abstracted from him. The truth, however, is, that he lost no papers. His property was not molested in any manner by the rebels during their invasion. The house of his son, Hon. Montgomery Blair, was destroyed by fire and his property generally greatly desolated; but the rebels alleged that they did this in retaliation for the destruction of Gov. Letcher's house in Virginia by Hunter's forces. Montgomery Blair was a public man—a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet at the time, while his father was a private citizen, and the distinction was thus made in regard to the property of the two. That the elder Blair's property was in no wise injured, we have the best authority for believing. His son, Montgomery Blair, has been in this city since.

It is perfectly certain, then, in our judgment, that this mission of Mr. Blair is the result of efforts looking to the establishment of peace. Whether any propositions to that end have been made by either party has not transpired. It may be that the way is only being

opened for the appointment of Commissioners charged with that solemn duty; if so, that much is gained. We shall watch this movement with little interest, as it is the first glimmering of hope that has dawned since the rebellion was instituted, of a stop being put to this terrible war. The recent signal successes of the Federal arms enable Mr. Lincoln to exhibit the magnanimity that should characterize him as the President of the whole nation toward the defeated men of the South; and it is as we have a right to conclude, the rebel authorities yield their hitherto declared purpose not to listen to any propositions of peace unless they are based upon the idea of a separate government, then we take it Mr. Lincoln cannot refuse to make such propositions as they can accept, without a total destruction of their rights and interests.

We repeat that we earnestly trust that the time is not distant when the country will be again restored to its former position of unity and peace.

The following bill was reported last week by E. G. Fox, of the Judiciary Committee of the Kentucky Senate, and was passed by a vote of 25 to 7, after being amended so as to make the crime of rape punishable with death. The condition of the country requires the enactment of such a law, and we doubt not it will receive the concurrence of the House of Representatives by a majority as decisive as that which marked its passage in the Senate.

A bill to amend chapter 28 of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Crimes and Punishments."

The prohibition of morals, the increase of bad men, and the multiplied facilities for the commission and concealment of crime (all the fruits of this wicked rebellion), have rendered life, liberty, and property insecure. The vicious, depraved, and dissipated, of one or the other are the hourly visitors of some of the good citizens of this Commonwealth. These lamentable facts, known, felt, and witnessed by all, alike with justice and humanity, require that the legal penalties for crime should be increased, and in severity and certainty; wherefore:

Section 1. Whoever shall be guilty of the crime of rape, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of arson, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of burglary, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of larceny, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of robbery, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of murder, shall be punished with death.

Section 2. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of arson, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of burglary, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of larceny, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of robbery, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of murder, shall be punished with death.

Section 3. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of arson, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of burglary, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of larceny, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of robbery, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of murder, shall be punished with death.

Section 4. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of arson, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of burglary, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of larceny, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of robbery, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of murder, shall be punished with death.

Section 5. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of arson, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of burglary, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of larceny, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of robbery, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of murder, shall be punished with death.

Section 6. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of arson, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of burglary, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of larceny, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of robbery, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of murder, shall be punished with death.

Section 7. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of arson, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of burglary, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of larceny, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of robbery, shall be punished with death. Every white person, negro, mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter be guilty of murder, shall be punished with death.

facilities for a fair trial were afforded to said persons, whether they were permitted to have legal counsel of their choice, compulsory process for their witnesses, and time and opportunity to produce their attendance, or their evidence, and such other kindred facts as may be deemed necessary by said commission.

2. Resolved, The members of said commission, before proceeding to act hereon, shall take an oath faithfully and impartially to perform the duties herein imposed, and they shall have power to send for persons, and papers, and to swear witnesses, and take evidence by affidavit, deposition, or orally; but such oral evidence shall be reduced to writing when taken, and they may adjourn from time to time and place to place in this Commonwealth, until their business is completed.

3. Resolved, Said commission shall make a report to the Governor of the Commonwealth of their proceedings herein, and of the fact and information obtained, and shall also file with him the evidence and proofs taken by them, and the record of the assembly, will hereafter provide, by law, a fair remuneration for their services, rendered herein.

4. Resolved, The Governor shall lay said report, evidence, and proof before the General Assembly.

Two GREAT HORSES MADE DEAD.—As we stated that the celebrated race horse *Lord*, purchased two years ago by Mr. Bryan, of San Francisco, California, from John M. Clay, Esq., of this county, by whom he was bred, and the equally celebrated *Engle*, bred by R. A. Alexander, Esq., of Woodford county, Ky., and purchased of him last year by some gentleman, also of California, have been matched for four races, five thousand dollars aside, in gold, each match, at heats of four miles, three miles, two miles and one mile. The four mile and three mile heat races take place the coming spring, and the two and one mile heat races in the fall, over the San Francisco course. Gilpatrick has been specially engaged to ride *Lord*, and will leave for California at an early day. These trials will create as much general interest among racing men as any that have ever taken place on the American turf.

MR. MERRITT S. PHILBERT, an old and prominent citizen of Nashville, and a native of this city, if we mistake not, died in Franklin, Tennessee, a few days ago. At the time of his death, he was on a visit to his son, a second of his name, in the South. He was a well-known officer in the South.

The removal of Gen. Butler from his military command seems to give universal satisfaction. He had a body of supporters, both at the capital and in the country, up to the date of the capture of Fort Fisher; but after the news of the capture of that renowned fortress, controversy as to the practicability of success at the first demonstration came speedily to an end, and the removal of Butler was justified by all.

DIVINING RODS.—The old belief in the efficacy of divining rods for discovering deposits of metallic ore, minerals, and other substances, has been revived in connection with the petroleum excitement. It is said there are now in the coal oil regions of Pennsylvania men who call themselves wizards, and claim the power of pointing out rich deposits by the use of the divining rod. In his paper, the *Independent*, of 18th inst., says that some of the largest flowing wells of oil in Pennsylvania and Virginia have been discovered in this manner.

DIED: In this city, on Tuesday, the 29th instant, FRANK T. BELL, son of John B. Bell, Esq., in the 23rd year of his age.

In this city, on Thursday, the 25th inst., MR. DAVIS, in the 24th year of his age.

In this city, on Thursday, the 25th inst., MR. DAVIS, in the 24th year of his age.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS

D. M. CRAIG & SON.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A VERY

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS &

SUTLERS' SUPPLIES

Greatly Reduced Prices,

Cochran, Wasson & Talbott

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 47 & 49 Vine Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR SALE OF

J. H. Talbott's

PURE COPPER WHISKEY.

JOS. WASSON, Agt.,

For Laying and Shipping Wheat and other

Grains, in the City of Lexington, Ky. Or,

at the Lexington, Upper Store,

July 28, 1864.

W. M. WALKER.

WOLF & WALKER

BREWERS,

LEXINGTON

WANTED!

I wish to purchase 500 Horses, between

the ages of 4 and 9 years, for which the

best market price will be paid.

JAMES B. BARKER,

Lexington, April 6, 1864.

NOTICE.

I have a fine lot of Horses, for sale,

at the Lexington, Upper Store.

J. M. CLAY,

STILES, DEWEY,

OF P. BEARD,

Committee.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.

I will give prompt attention to all

sales in the city of Lexington,

or in the country.

Thanking my numerous friends for the

very liberal patronage heretofore extended,

I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

My office is at the Lexington, Upper Store.

THOMAS C. OREAR.

The Creditors of Dr. D. Keller

WILL call on Messrs. J. H. KERR & CO. at

the Lexington, Upper Store, and receive pay-

ment of the dividend allowed upon their

claims.

J. H. KERR & CO.,

Assignees.

July 12, 1864.

JOHN McMURTRY,

ARCHITECT,

Office, FRANKS CORNER, 2d FLOOR,

Corner Main and 1st Streets,

LEXINGTON, KY.

FROM a practical knowledge of twenty-

five years experience in building, and

extensive observations in Europe, as well

as in the States, I feel myself competent

and willing to discharge all duties entrusted

to me in the interest and satisfaction of my

employers.

It is admitted by all having experience in

such matters, that an architect can and will

save money (producing comfort) and appreci-

ation of elegance, on an average of ten times

what he costs. *See the following:*

Special attention given to measuring and

estimating all kinds of work in the building

line.

All orders through the Post Office, or other,

will be promptly attended to.

March 23, 1864.

Country Produce Wanted.

I am prepared at all times to pay the highest

price in cash for Country Produce, viz:

Corn, Wheat, Hemp, Oats, Rye,

and Barley.

Persons having such articles to dispose of

would do well to call upon my agent, at the

Commission and Forwarding House, recently

occupied by W. S. McCleary, on Third Street,

between Mill and Broadway, a few doors east

of the Post Office.

JOHN T. DODD,

agent, 18

We take it, therefore, that all the shining of these, *par excellence*, loyal men for the restoration of these trade regulations and Boards of Trade, too (God save the mark!) will be in vain; and that they will henceforth have to

**HAY, OATS & CORN,
AT RETAIL,**
BALED HAY.
Baled Sheaf Oats,
Shelled Corn and Oats, for sale, by
B. G. BRUCE & CO.
Leave orders at *Hunter & Bruce's*, Cheap-Idc.

out 16 bands high, 9 years old, weighing about sixteen hundred pounds, and shed all and; she has the appearance of being in fact, and is branded on the right side of the neck with the letter 'P'.
I will give a liberal reward for the return of and bare to me, or for such information as will enable me to get her.
THOMAS D. CARR,

CORN, HAY AND OATS, WANTED.

CELEBRATED RED JACKET BITTERS,
SOLD BY WILSON'S.

middle prices, and to which he invites the
attention of all wanting articles in his line.
Having none but the best workmen, and
using none but the best materials, he is confi-
dent he can render satisfaction to all who may
order from him with their patronage.
All orders for work in his line will be attend-
ed to promptly, and upon the most reasonable
terms.
T. O'CONNOR.

at the same time will be sold 12 acres of
S in the stack.

